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## SILVER QUESTION

Still the Chief Topic of Discussion on Wall Street.

### THE ACTION OF BRITISH INDIA

In Closing Her Mints to the Free Coinage of White Metal

### IS VIEWED IN A VARIETY OF WAYS.

President Cleveland's Neglect in Calling an Extra Session of Congress Immediately to Grapple with the Crisis Explained—He Hopes to "Convert" the Senate by September, and the Country Must Suffer Until Then. A Revolution of Sentiment in the South—Radical Silver People Still Radical, but Conservative Thinking Men have Modified Their Views.

New York, June 28.—Bankers reported an easier condition in the money market this morning. There were no extraordinary shipments of currency reported up to noon; no telegraphic transfer of money has been made to San Francisco, the demand from that section was believed to be over, and the only thing noticed out of the ordinary was a large number of demands for redemptions from all over the country. The silver question was the chief topic of discussion on Wall street. Later in the day the clearing house committee issued \$1,330,000 of clearing house loan certificates, making the total amount issued \$6,380,000.

There was much talk in Wall street as to the reasons which prevented the President calling Congress together immediately. One report was to the effect that the President, in conversation with a leading member of the house, had said, while there was no reasonable doubt about there being a majority in the house favorable to the repeal of the Sherman law, it was by no means certain that a like result would follow in the senate, and that this uncertainty of the senate was the principal factor against the calling of an extra session earlier than September. An intimate friend of the secretary of the treasury, in conversation with a reporter, said that, according to Mr. Carlisle, a canvass of the members of Congress had been made two months ago in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, with the result that it was learned that there was a majority of the house in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, but that in the senate there was a majority of twenty the other way. It was believed that enough senators (eleven at least) would be converted before September to enable a repeal measure to be passed in the upper house.

An ex-treasury official, when asked about the effect of the stoppage of free silver coinage by the Indian mints, said: "This is a very complex question, and until we know just exactly what the British Indian government's intentions are, it is impossible to discuss the question thoroughly. In some respects it may possibly be a good thing for this country. Heretofore an English merchant has been able to buy, say a dollar's worth of silver for sixty-eight cents, and have it coined into a dollar (Indian money) with which he could buy a dollar's worth of wheat, and that gave him a decided advantage over the American. The British government will no doubt try to avoid interfering as far as possible with commercial interests not only in their own dominions, but with the rest of the world. They are always very conservative."

Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, and one of the representatives of the United States to the international monetary conference, said: "The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver will not, in my opinion, have any immediately distressing effect upon our trade or commerce, although it must, of course, depreciate the price of the white metal. Our merchants, as a rule, can adjust themselves to a fall of prices occurring in the east without any serious loss, and the United States is in better position to ward off any depreciation in silver than any other country."

"Although the annual production of silver in this country is large, India and the east, France and the Latin union are the largest holders of silver money, and England's attempt to place India upon a gold basis may not be successful, as it appears from the dispatches that the rupee's relation to the sovereign will be similar to the relation of the so-called Bland dollar to the gold dollar. In other words England is endeavoring to establish a fixed ratio between gold and silver for the transaction of business between herself and her dependency—India. This will be a very difficult matter to arrange to the satisfaction of the people of India and the manufacturers of Great Britain."

### BLAND'S VIEWS.

The Silver Leader Says Free Coinage is the Only Remedy.

St. Louis, June 28.—Congressman R. P. Bland, the great silver advocate, is here, and referring the Indian suspension of silver coinage, said:

"Heretofore measures will be required on the part of this government for the remonetization of silver. Most emphatically I do not think it is a knock-out for silver in this country. On the contrary, I think that if congress does not adopt some measure looking to a bi-metallic standard it will make the battle of standards the coming issue in this country. This battle will disrupt political parties and cause a contest between the commercial centers and the agricultural districts of the country."

"The demonization of silver is a conspiracy between the banking institutions of England and the eastern portion of the United States, and the suspension of silver coinage in India is part of this conspiracy to build up the Congress of the United States to the adoption of a gold standard."

"If the Democratic Congress stands true to its pledges this conspiracy will not succeed. The low price of silver is due to the fact that this and other governments are discriminating against it, and that the money interests of this and other countries have fought it. No important commercial country has recently had a mint for the free exchange of gold for silver. The effort has been to dam silver and prevent its free coinage in the commerce of nations."

"Can the United States by free coinage restore silver to its original value?" "This was practically admitted by the British royal commission of 1888, consisting of twelve members of the uncompromising gold monometallists. They admit that France alone could maintain the parity of the two metals of a ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. This country is stronger in material wealth, developed and undeveloped, than France and England combined."

### RADICAL SILVER MEN

Talk Defiantly—More Determined Than Ever in View of the News from India.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—"The talk of the radical silver men since they have got over the first shock of the news from India is rather defiant. Most of them declare that they are more than ever determined to maintain the white metal as a money standard. While admitting that the demonization of India is a hard blow at bimetalism at the present ratio, they speak of it as a conspiracy and insist that it is more than ever important that this country should stand by silver."

The more conservative men, however, regard this as whistling against the wind. These men who are not actually wedded to silver, but vote for free coinage because their constituents think there should be more money in circulation, will, it is believed, find in the present situation an excuse and a reason for voting the Sherman law off the statute books, perhaps even without any sort of a substitute as a compromise. Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, Oates, of Alabama, Alderson, of West Virginia, and Meredith, of Virginia, all of whom voted for free coinage in the last Congress, now declare that the Sherman law must be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

### Southern Sentiment Revolutionized.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—The News to-day presents the results of a telegraphic canvass of the leading newspapers of the south, showing that public sentiment in that section is now overwhelmingly in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. Up to a few months ago the south had been considered a free silver section and the votes of a majority of the congressmen were relied upon to oppose the repeal of the Sherman act, and even to go further in the direction of enacting free silver legislation.

### India's Action Approved.

BOMBAY, June 28.—The newspapers here gradually approve of the action taken on the silver question but express the hope that the government will compensate the banks, the holders of which are largely in silver.

It is stated that the banks intend to raise a legal question as to whether a telegraphic intimation of a change in the law is sufficient to change the law and to justify the mints in refusing the silver that was tendered to them on Monday last.

### Silver Mines Closing.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, June 28.—The fall in silver causes dismay to the mine owners in this region. The Daly-West mine at Park City, the Diamond mine at Eureka, Neb., and the old Jordan and Galena at Bingham, Utah, were ordered closed down yesterday. The owners of several other mines say they will close in a few days.

### Want an Early Session.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—At a meeting of the united commercial bodies of Detroit this afternoon the following resolution was adopted and ordered telegraphed to President Cleveland:

"It is the sense of this meeting that in view of the universal financial depression Congress should be assembled as early as in the judgment of the President is proper, that measures of relief may be enacted."

### NINETEEN INJURED

By the Giving Way of the Floor of a World's Fair Building.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The employees in the decorating department of the World's Fair were presenting silver tea services to F. D. Millet, director of decoration, and Assistant Director Allen, late this afternoon, when the floor on which they were standing suddenly gave way.

The accident occurred in the color building, which is a small structure erected for working purposes only and is not one of the buildings containing exhibits. Nineteen persons were hurt, but none seriously, their injuries consisting principally of bruises and sprains.

### BANK ROBBERY.

The Cashier Held Up By Four Men—They Make a Big Haul.

LAMAR, Mo., June 28.—The Hartley bank at Jericho was robbed early this morning. Jericho is a small town in Cedar county, has no night police and the work of the robbers was easy.

The cashier was forced to get up and go to the bank, one-half mile away, and open the safe. The cashier says there were four men in the gang. There is no clue to the robbers. The amount secured is not definitely known, but estimates place it at from \$3,000 to \$10,000.

### United States Court.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PANXBURGO, W. VA., June 28.—The United States grand jury was charged to-day by Judge Jackson and proceeded at once to business, with Colonel W. Vrooman for foreman. It is composed as follows: W. Vrooman, Benjamin Patten, John Riggins, J. F. Pierpont, George B. Baker, R. H. Fought, Philip Knight, Horner Page, S. L. Jamison, Frank Garner, John Davenport, Cisco Jackson, A. L. Peador, George Taunser, J. H. Spencer, F. B. Burk. Yesterday Judge Jackson rendered an opinion in the case of John and Daniel Hansen vs. Barnsdall et al. on a demurrer. The demurrer sustained and the plaintiffs were given the right to discontinue the bill as to certain defendants and continued.

The State Bank of Lock Haven, Pa., closed its doors yesterday. Depositors will be paid in full.

### FRAUDULENT PENSIONERS.

A Number to Be Dropped—Men Who Are Drawing Money Unlawfully.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—They are after the fraudulent pensioners. A list comprising the names of a number of pensioners recommended by Commissioner Lochren to be dropped from the pension rolls has been handed to Secretary Hoke Smith and he has approved the recommendations.

It has been found upon investigation by the pension bureau that the persons named in the list are not entitled to draw pensions. Among them are the names of eleven men now drawing pensions, while the records of the war department show conclusively that they were deserters from the army and are still deserters at large. One pensioner, it has been discovered, was never in the military service at all, but has been drawing his pension with regularity and dispatch just the same. A number are dropped from the rolls for not having served ninety days, as the law requires; others dropped because the disability for which they are drawing pensions is the result of their own vicious habits. Several women who drew pensions as soldiers' widows, are dropped because they have remarried, and one woman will cease to draw a pension because she is living in "open and notorious adultery."

Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lochren, while prosecuting this work, renew the assurances previously given that just as much care will be exercised to secure pensions for those who are entitled to them under the laws as will be used to prevent fraud.

### YALE COMMENCEMENT.

A Big Class Receives Diplomas—The Alumni Have a Hilarious Time.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28.—The closing commencement exercises took place at Yale to-day. The class which from all departments of the university received diplomas this year is the largest which ever left Yale. It includes 186 members from the academic department, 108 from the scientific, 30 from the theological school, 16 from the medical school, 73 from the law school, and 21 from the art school, a total of 416 out of 1,969, the entire membership of the university.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

L. L. D.—Hon. William S. Bissell, class of '69, United States postmaster general, and William H. Taft, class of '78, judge of United States circuit court.

M. A.—Daniel H. Burnham, director general of the World's Fair at Chicago, and General Alexander C. McClurg and George Manierre, of Chicago.

The celebration last night by the Yale alumni assumed a destructive nature. Besides several other pieces of vandalism committed, some miscreant, whether a college man or not is not known, put a big cracker in a letter box and the explosion reduced it to fragments. It was full of valuable mail matter, nearly all of which was badly damaged. The penalty for the crime is twenty years in state prison.

### YALE WINS

The Triangular Boat Race—Columbia Finishes a Poor Third.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—For the third consecutive time the Yale freshmen to-day won the annual triangular boat race on the Thames by defeating Harvard by eight and Columbia thirteen lengths, in the time 10:25.

The only respect in which the result of this year's race differs from its two immediate predecessors is that Columbia finished a poor third to-day while she has been able to beat Harvard heretofore. There was little betting here. Yale men recklessly offered three to one on their '96 crew. The money went crying, however. All that was put up was on the relative positions of Harvard and Columbia at the finish.

To-day's race was a fitting precursor to the varsity contest of Friday. The long list of craft, which now fill the harbor lines upon the sides of the course and the partisans of the three contending colleges exhibited all the patriotism and enthusiasm of a university interest of a class contest.

### Harvard Commencement.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—As if to make up for class day the weather was all that could be desired for the commencement exercises at Harvard to-day. A class numbering 350 was graduated. The overseers conferred these honorary degrees:

L.L.D.—Winfield Scott Chaplin, Robert Todd Lincoln and Richard Olney.

A. M.—George Alonzo Bartlett, Frank Bell and Daniel Hudson Burnham.

### The Victoria Court Marshal.

LONDON, June 28.—Capt. Bourke, the senior officer, among the survivors of the war ship Victoria, will be tried by a special naval board, sitting at Malta for having lost the vessel. Further proceedings will depend upon the event of this trial. No steps will be taken in the matter of court martialing Rear Admiral Markham and the officers of the Camperdown until after the end of Bourke's case.

### FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Collector Lottin, of Portland, Ore., has been summarily dismissed by the President for admitting Chinese on fraudulent certificates. It is alleged that he thus admitted 250 Chinamen in one batch.

Base ball yesterday: Cleveland 8, Washington 6 (12 innings); Louisville 10, Boston 12; St. Louis 14, Baltimore 6; Brooklyn 9, Chicago 7; Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 18; Cincinnati 6, New York 3.

George W. Stage, city clerk of Painesville, Ohio, is missing, together with a certificate of deposit for \$10,000 and a certified check for \$1,600 belonging to the city.

The President and Secretary Carlisle spent the night together at the President's country residence considering treasury appointments and financial matters.

Amelia Evans, of Ottumwa, Iowa, shot and killed Thomas Lloyd, who had traduced her. She gave herself up.

A death from yellow fever is reported from a bark in the Satilla river, Ga.

The statue of Admiral Farragut was unveiled at Boston yesterday.

Henry Villard announces that he will retire from business.

## CLOTURE RESOLUTION

Introduced to Expedite the Home Rule Bill's Passage.

### MR. GLADSTONE WARMLY CHEERED

When He Announces It—The Supporters of the Government Wildly Enthusiastic—The Premier's Response to a Charge of Inconsistency. The Programme for the Bill Provides for an Early Vote on the Measure.

LONDON, June 28.—Mr. Gladstone made an announcement in the house of commons to-day which caused much joy among the Irish members and those of the Radical party who believe that the time has come for throwing out many of the amendments to the home rule bill offered by the opposition for the purpose of delaying the passage of the measure. Mr. Gladstone stated that to-morrow he would move the adoption of a resolution calling upon the house to expedite the passage of the bill. This announcement was greeted with cheers by the government supporters. Mr. Gladstone added that the terms of the resolutions were nearly prepared and he hoped to communicate it to the house before to-day's session closed.

In reply to a question asked by A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the house, Mr. Gladstone said that the resolution he proposed to move would be on the same principle as the resolution offered in 1887, though it would contain some important modifications.

Mr. Gladstone was again cheered upon making this announcement.

After Mr. Gladstone had announced his forthcoming resolution, A. J. Balfour asked that the terms of the resolution be communicated to the opposition leaders before they were publicly stated in the house. With subtle irony Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. Balfour that the resolution was based on the proposal made by the conservatives by which the crimes act was rushed through parliament in 1887. This reply evoked hearty laughter and a hurricane of cheers from the Irish benches. Mr. Balfour was not at all put out by the answer, and as Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat Mr. Balfour smilingly bowed toward him.

When the prime minister was re-seated his elated supporters rushed into the lobbies, where they discussed the government's plan. The Irish members are jubilant. The consensus of opinion is that some such action could not with safety be longer delayed. If this action had not been taken it would not have been long before there would have been open revolt instead of mutterings in the Irish ranks against the government.

Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, subsequently read the terms of the resolution. These provide that the bill shall be reported by July 31, and shall be closed in four sections. The clauses 5 to 8 shall be discussed next week; clauses 9 to 23 the following week, and clauses 27 to 40 the third week. Thereafter the financial clauses and any new clauses shall be discussed. Mr. Morley added that the government would not receive any dilatory motion nor any motion to postpone a clause, unless the motion was made by the minister in charge of the bill. The rule of the house ending the daily session at midnight would be suspended to-morrow. If progress should be reported the chairman of the committee of the whole should enforce the order. In any subsequent sitting of the committee the proceedings thereunder should not be interrupted by any standing order relating to the sittings of the house. This statement was received with cheers.

Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell (Liberal Unionist), member for the southern division of Tyrone, gave notice that he would submit an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Balfour asked if the government proposed to consider the motion on adoption of the resolution to-morrow. Did the government, he contended, remember the occasion of the introduction of the resolution of 1887, referred to by the prime minister? On that occasion Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley had both protested against the brief time allowed them to consider the resolution, although that proposal was vastly less complicated than the present one.

When Mr. Gladstone rose to reply to Mr. Balfour he was enthusiastically cheered. He readily admitted his action in 1887, but said that the opinion of the house then was that a resolution like the one referred to ought not to be kept pending. Moreover, the house had already gone through an immense amount of work and a still greater amount was awaiting its attention. Indeed, it had become a question as to whether the house was or was not able to discharge the duties with which it had been entrusted.

This statement elicited further cheering from the government supporters.

Mr. Gladstone further said that there was no such question in 1887 as existed now. On the grounds of public duty he must decline to accede to the wish of Mr. Balfour that further time be given the opposition to consider the terms of the resolution.

The sitting closed amid unbounded enthusiasm on the part of the Irish, Radical and Liberal members.

### A BROKEN FAIR.

But He Will Resume as Soon as Matters Are Shaped Up.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The failure of J. B. McGeorge, broker, at 20 Broad street, was announced to-day on the stock exchange. He has been a member of the exchange since March 31, 1887.

Mr. McGeorge had endorsed paper of the R. M. Silverman Company, which recently passed into the hands of a receiver. His indirect liabilities of these endorsements exceed his assets, and he therefore made the assignment in order to get the benefit of the same extension of time as the receiver of the Silverman company will have.

The Silverman company's assets are, it is said, sufficient to pay off their liabilities, and as soon as that is done Mr. McGeorge will be able to resume. His own liabilities are less than \$150,000. The principal creditors are banks, but they are secured.

### THE BOLDEST YET.

Desperate Attempt to Hold Up a Train. The Fireman Killed and a Robber Captured.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 28.—The boldest attempt at train robbery that ever occurred in Texas or the whole country was made this afternoon about 2 o'clock near the little village of Breckenridge, in Wilson county, thirty miles south of this city. The train held up was the San Antonio & Aransas Pass passenger No. 3, leaving here at 1:20 p. m. The affair resulted in the killing of F. N. Martin, the fireman, and the capture of one of the robbers, who gives his name as J. D. May, a cowboy.

The train was in charge of Conductor Ed Steele, Engineer Mike Tierney and Fireman Martin, all of San Antonio. It consisted of three day coaches, express car and combination baggage and mail car. At Breckenridge the train stopped to take water, and as the pulled out three men boarded the baggage car but were so guarded in their movements that they were not seen by the train crew.

The engineer pulled out at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour and had just entered a sharp curve a few hundred yards from the tank when the robber, May, climbed upon the tender with a 45-calibre pistol in each hand, threw the guns down upon the engineer and fireman. "Throw up your hands, G—d—you," said the robber to the men. This remark was the first intimation that the engineer or Martin had that they were to be held. Tierney threw up his hands, but Martin made a movement as though he was about to secure a pistol from a box under his seat. The robber then began pouring lead into Martin, and emptied one six-shooter into his body, keeping Tierney covered all the time with the other pistol. Martin fell dead and his body rolled out of the gangway of the engine onto the track, where it was run over by the wheels and mutilated. The other two train robbers, when they saw the dead body fall out of the cab, jumped from their position on the baggage car to the platform and made for the brush. There were but two passengers on the train, and each was armed with a six-shooter. When they heard the firing they rushed to the platform, and as the two robbers rushed into the brush a volley was fired after them. The robber May who killed the fireman, seeing that he had been deserted, made a last desperate effort at capturing the train single-handed. He jumped into the cab and ordered Engineer Tierney to run the train across Indian bridge. The engineer, instead of complying, put on the air brake, and the train came to a standstill. The robber then grasped the throttle and turned her wide open, but the train would not make any headway, and with a parting shot at the engineer the robber jumped from the engine and started up the track on a hard run. Conductor Steele rushed up to the engine with a six-shooter in his hand. He jumped into the cab and cutting loose from the train started with Messenger Butler and Engineer Tierney in pursuit of the train robber. The throttle was pulled wide open and the light engine leaped along the track gaining every moment on the robber who would turn and fire at his pursuers as he ran. Finding that he could not reach the bridge over the river where his Winchester and three pals awaited him, the robber left the track as the engine was almost upon him. The engine was brought to a standstill and Conductor Steele started after the robber single-handed. He chased him into the brush, firing at him as he went. The three robbers at the bridge with Winchester commenced firing at the conductor, and their volleys were returned by the engineer and messenger. Conductor Steele overhauled the robber he was after and disarmed him of two pistols. The robbers at the bridge then disappeared, leaving their Winchester behind. The United States marshal and posse of deputies went down from here on a special train and are in pursuit of the robbers.

### OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

The State Convention at Cleveland Completes Its Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—Nearly the entire morning session of the state prohibition convention was consumed by the discussion as to whether the delegations should vote singly or as a whole, representing the wishes of their counties. The delegates were about equally divided, those from the northern section of the state desiring that each delegation should vote according to the strength of its representation in the convention and those from the southern section claiming that delegates present should be allowed to cast the full vote to which the respective counties were entitled.

The discussion grew very hot and charges of unfair treatment on the part of northern delegates who were present in force while the south was not largely represented were freely made. The northern faction finally triumphed.

The committee on platform submitted resolutions favoring absolute destruction of the liquor traffic, endorsing woman suffrage, advocating the issuing of all money by the government, the equitable adjustment of taxes, the control of railroads and telegraphs by the government, the prohibition of speculation in margins, the protection of a day of rest, the granting of liberal pensions, the revision of immigration laws, and the election of President and United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolutions also denounce the use of public money for sectarian school and deplore the increase of local indebtedness. The report was adopted.

In the afternoon the convention got down to business and nominated the following candidates: For governor, Rev. Gideon P. MacKlin, of German-town; lieutenant governor, S. H. Ellis, of Warren county; treasurer, Abraham Ludlow, of Springfield; attorney general, S. E. Young, of Portage; supreme court judge, J. A. Gallaher, of Bellair; for dairy and food commissioner, S. H. Todd, of Wakarusa; for member of board of public works, E. H. Brosius, of Stark county.

### A Valuable Horse Killed.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Mr. Lorillard's "Catarel," the crack colt of the Ranco stable, threw his boy this morning and tried to run through the gate. He was headed off and tried to jump the fence. He blundered, fell into the ditch and broke his back. He was shot at once. His value was \$10,000.

## SENSATIONAL TURN

To Governor Altgeld's Release of the Three Anarchists.

### CLOUDED CLAIM TO CITIZENSHIP

Of the Governor of Illinois—The Nebraska Case May Be Repeated as a Result of Developments—The Governor Known to Have Been in Sympathy with the Anarchists Before Election, Which May Account for the Ease With Which He Carried the Democratic Ticket Through.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A sensational sequel comes to-night to Gov. Altgeld's release of the Haymarket anarchists.

The Journal raises the question whether he is legally governor of the state of Illinois or a citizen of the United States. It was asked, are his acts legal as governor, particularly the pardon of the anarchists? The opinion is expressed that the famous Governor Boyd case of Nebraska may be re-enacted in Illinois, with John P. Altgeld as the principal actor. The Journal says:

Governor Altgeld bases his claim to citizenship on the simple statement that his father was naturalized while the son was a minor child. John P. Altgeld was born in Francis in 1848 and came to this country with his parents when a boy, his father settling on a farm near Mansfield, Ohio. If the father of Altgeld was made a citizen while the latter was under twenty-one, always providing that the father was legally naturalized, then there can be no question as to the governor's title to citizenship; but if Mr. Altgeld, senior, waited until his son was over twenty-one before taking out papers, then, most assuredly, the title of the governor to citizenship is badly clouded.

The registration book has the following record opposite the name of John P. Altgeld, in accordance with the latest registration law of Illinois:

Residence, 1832 Frederick street; place of nativity, Germany; term of residence in the precinct, 12 years; in county, 17 years; in state, 17 years; naturalized, yes; by act of Congress, yes; qualified voter, yes; date of registration, October 28, 1892; removed to Springfield.

There is nothing to show when and where the father of Governor Altgeld was naturalized or by what act of Congress the governor was made a citizen. In the case of Governor Boyd, of Nebraska, the courts decided that his claim to citizenship on the ground that his father was naturalized while he was a minor did not hold good, and so decided against him on that point. What saved Governor Boyd was that being a resident of Nebraska when it was a territory, and at the time of its admittance into the Union as a state, he thereby became a citizen by virtue of the law which provides that every resident of a territory at the time of its admittance is made a citizen.

Governor Altgeld has no such law to fall back on. Many attorneys think that an explanation is in order from the governor just at this time. The fact was developed to-day that the friends of Fielden, Schwab and Neebe knew before election that the governor was in sympathy with the cause of the amnesty association from the fact that he was one of the signers of the petition presented ex-Governor Fifer asking for Neebe's pardon.

It is said the amnesty association will not disband, as supposed, but will continue its labors with a view of securing the pardon of the Bohemian anarchist Hronek, who was sentenced to Joliet for fourteen years some time after the conviction of the Haymarket rioters.

Representatives of the fifty socialist sections in the United States will open their annual conference here July 1. The convention will be in session for five days. Representatives of the sections in many of the other cities have already arrived. Among the matters which will receive special attention are the gains of the party at the recent elections in Germany and the pardoning of the anarchists by Governor Altgeld.

A prominent member of the Chicago socialist organization, in speaking of the probable action of the convention, said: "There will undoubtedly be resolutions passed at the convention, thanking Gov. Altgeld. These resolutions will be adopted unanimously."

### The Fourth at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, June 28.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Midway Plaisance it was decided to recommend that the Midway people make a separate parade on July 4.

The parade will form at the east entrance to the Plaisance near Stony Island viaduct and proceed to the military camping ground near the west entrance. Here the American flag will be raised and saluted and all bands in union will play the American anthem, to be followed by the various national airs. Governor Altgeld will be invited to deliver an address. All the concessions will be decorated with American and foreign flags and strings of lanterns will be hung across the avenue throughout its length. In the evening a picnic for the concessionaires and their families will be given in the balloon park.

### New York Republicans.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 28.—The second day's session of the convention of the State League of Republican clubs was called to order this morning and the election of officers was had with this result: President, George E. Green, Binghamton; vice presidents, L. E. Knapp, Col. H. C. Clement; secretary, James B. Townsend, New York; treasurer, A. B. Calvia.

Delegates to the national league convention were then named and the convention adjourned.

### Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Arrived—Rhyland, Antwerp; Havel, Bremen.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness and showers in the afternoon or evening, warmer east winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:  
At Wheeling: 74 at 9 a. m.; 80 at 1 p. m.; 82 at 5 p. m.; 78 at 9 p. m.; 72 at midnight.  
At Baltimore: 74 at 9 a. m.; 80 at 1 p. m.; 82 at 5 p. m.; 78 at 9 p. m.; 72 at midnight.  
At New York: 74 at 9 a. m.; 80 at 1 p. m.; 82 at 5 p. m.; 78 at 9 p. m.; 72 at midnight.  
Weather—Changeable.